

be ascertained, with some exactness, perhaps, from the records of the newspapers of that day. For example, in the *New York Post* of November 12, 1859, appeared this announcement:

“The bark *Emily* arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard this morning, having been captured on the coast of Africa by the United States sloop of war *Portsmouth*. This is the fourth slaver taken within six months by the African squadron.”

Not, however, until I began to prepare for this occasion, was I made fully aware of how absolutely correct had been the diagnosis of the extent of the slave trade disease at the North in the years 1858 and 1859, as given in my letters to the attorney-general. That light came to me from the following words, which I found in the “*Cyclopedia of Political Economy and United States History*.” Article *Slavery*, volume 3, page 733.

“Difficult as this (the Webster-Ashburton treaty, August 9, 1842), made by the slave trade, it by no means suppressed it; and as the price of negroes in the South rose higher, importations increased, and so did the difficulties of obtaining convictions from Southern juries. The most notorious case was that of the Georgia yacht *Wanderer*, in December, 1858, but it was not the only one. According to the *Evening Post* of New York City, eighty-five vessels were fitted out from that port during eighteen months of 1859-60, the names of the vessels being given, and another newspaper of the same city estimated the cargoes introduced by these New York vessels alone, at from thirty to sixty thousand negroes annually. Said a Georgia delegate in the Charleston Convention of 1860:

“‘If any of you Northern democrats will go home with me to my plantation, I will show you some darkies that I bought in Virginia, some in Delaware, some in Florida,